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Thirty eight injured in Belfast

BELFAST, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Thirty-eight people were injured, six of them seriously, when a bomb blew up in a ground-floor bar here this afternoon, bringing the first floor of the building down on the drinkers.

A witness said the casualty toll could have been even higher if the explosion had occurred half an hour later, when numerous customers were expected to watch the classic "Grand National" horse race, run at Aintree, Liverpool, on television.

se: Chance

peace must

t be wasted

Louisiana, Apr. 3 (AFP) — South African Prime Minister Vorster will visit Israel for four days, official sources in Jerusalem said today.

The date for the visit has been announced as expected to coincide with Easter and to be in part a pilgrimage to Christ.

The language Jerusalem Post says in its report that Israeli officials were doubtful Vorster's trip would be an official visit.



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Truce holds in Beirut, not in the mountains

Lebanese leaders jockey for power

BEIRUT, April 3 (Agencies). — Lebanese left and rightwingers battled in the mountains outside Beirut today regardless of the 10-day truce proclaimed by socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

In the capital, there was sporadic shooting, mostly by snipers, and the first 24 hours of the truce brought no visible sign of progress towards a political solution.

Both sides reported clashes in the mountain region of Metn east of Beirut. The leftists are trying to link up with supporters there in villages surrounded by right wing forces.

Yesterday, the leftists took the villages in the Aintoura area and almost totally razed the town.

If the leftists succeed, the alliance of groups headed by Mr. Jumblatt will have a commanding position on the heights overlooking the Maronite heartlands where the rightwing is most entrenched.

Policy sources said 71 bodies were found in Beirut and its suburbs today, but there was no wide spread fighting within the city itself.

The verbal battle continued fiercely with each side attacking the others viewpoints.

Mr. Kamal Jumblatt leader of the socialist forces insisted that president Frangieh must resign during the 10-day truce, the latest of many in the year-old civil war.

He intended the halt in the fighting to give parliament time to elect a new head of state and start discussion of the left's demands for a secular state.

But initial political reaction here has done little to encourage optimism that the truce will last beyond the 10 days, even if it goes on that long.

According to informed estimates here, the latest round of fighting, which began in mid-March, has cost around 2,000 lives.

Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel called for re-activation of a top-level military committee of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian officers to maintain order in the war-torn country.

Mr. Gemayel added on Phalangist radio that if the committee did not succeed in maintaining order, the Phalangists would not oppose use for a specific period of Arab or foreign forces, or both.

The committee was set up to police a Jan. 22 ceasefire in the country's civil war. The ceasefire later collapsed and a new ten-day truce came into operation yesterday.

Another Phalangist newscast said the Phalangist party has forbidden men aged 16 to 50 from leaving the country at Jounieh, a port under its control north of the capital.

The Phalangists apparently wanted to halt an exodus of men able to bear arms.

Several hundred Lebanese Christians have fled to Cyprus from Jounieh in the last few days.

Former Premier Saeb Salam, who went to Syria today to confer with President Assad, said before their meeting he was optimistic and hoped the year-long crisis was near its end.

Mr. Salam, a conservative Moslem, yesterday discussed the crisis with U.S. special envoy Dean Brown, who describes his mission here as one of analysis and assessment.

Mr. Brown conferred today with possible future presidents Raymond Edde and Elias Sarkis, and the Sunni Moslem Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled.

According to minutes of today's consultation released by the Mufti, Mr. Brown deplored "colonial-era practices" meaning "divide to rule." But he said the solution of the conflict would have to come from the Lebanese themselves.

Since arriving on a fact finding mission on Wednesday, Mr. Brown has already heard the views of President Frangieh, and various Christian, Druze and Shia Moslem leaders.

In Washington, the Soviet Charge d'Affairs yesterday requested the United States government for an "explanation on reports that American warships were moving towards Lebanon," the Tass News agency reported.

The U.S. sixth fleet has been lying close to Lebanese shores since Mr. Dean Brown, said last Wednesday that the fleet was always at hand for possible evacuation of the 1,450 Americans still in the country.

The success of the armed truce now underway in Lebanon may well depend on who is chosen to succeed President Suleiman Frangieh.

It is up to the 99 deputies to choose the head of state by a simple majority, but until the votes are cast a host of political pressures can be brought to bear by rival factions, by the country's Syrian neighbours, and by the Palestinian commandos.

A key unknown as the country awaits the choice of its new leader is how much weight each of the factions and interests will carry in his election.

But the fighting of the past two weeks has given the left extra punch which both the right wing and the Syrians will have to take into account.

Mr. Jumblatt said that the success of the next president will depend on his reaction to the reform programme the leftists put forward last August, which calls for Lebanon to become a secular state.

The implication behind his words was that if the left is not satisfied it can always go back to war. During the truce the forces his alliance commands will stay, armed, in the positions they have won.

Two main candidates for the presidency are canvassed here. Veteran politician Raymond Edde and Central Bank Governor Elias Sarkis, who lost to Mr. Frangieh by only one vote in the 1970 presidential election.

The choice of either would reflect the balance of forces between Mr. Jumblatt's leftist alliance and the rightists.

Mr. Edde, a 63-year old bachelor, is the best known of the possible candidates. He is the son of a former head of state under the French mandate.

He is on good terms with Moslem political leaders and would almost certainly win the support of [Continued on page 6]

Deportees tell reporters:

Israel wants to empty West Bank of skilled Arabs



Doctor Abdul Aziz Al Haj Ahmad (left) and Doctor Ahmad Hamzeh Al Natsheh speak with reporters at Amman Airport on Friday.

AMMAN April 3 (JT) — Two Palestinian doctors who were recently deported from the occupied West Bank, by the Israeli authorities testified today that their deportation is part of an on-going Israeli plan to empty the West Bank of highly skilled professionals in all fields.

Doctors Abdul Aziz Al Haj Ahmad from Bireh and Ahmad Hamzeh Al Natsheh of Hebron were speaking upon their arrival from Beirut, at Amman Airport on Friday. They had been taken, blindfolded, to the Lebanese-Israeli ceasefire line and left there on March 27.

The doctors told the Jordan Times that they had been taken from their homes in the early morning hours by the Israeli army, during the recent demonstrations. In prison, they were instructed to call lawyers to defend them, but this proved futile as the decision to deport them had already been taken.

That decision came, according to Israeli authorities, because the two men were considered dangerous to the security of the areas in which they were living. They were also accused of inciting disturbances.

Lawyers for the two doctors repeatedly stressed to the authorities that it was not the men who were inciting the disturbances in the West Bank. Rather, the responsibility lay with the occupation forces themselves. They said that the presence of Israeli Armed Forces on Arab land created the tension which has resulted in the death of several Arab youths, and the arrest of hundreds more.

Doctor Ahmad and Doctor Natsheh said that they had been severely beaten and held in solitary confinement between the time of their arrest and their deportation. The doctors said the main thrust of the Israeli action now is to empty the Palestinian homeland of skilled manpower, to undermine Arab self sufficiency in health and social services and to deport educated Arabs who are considered a threat to Israeli rule.

President Sadat of Egypt, upon his arrival in Paris Saturday, stands at attention with French Minister Robert Calley who received him at Orly Airport. Sadat is on a three day visit to France where he will meet the French President.

After arriving in Paris

launches military talks with d'Estaing

3 (Agencies). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, upon his arrival in Paris Saturday, stands at attention with French Minister Robert Calley who received him at Orly Airport. Sadat is on a three day visit to France where he will meet the French President.

His discussions follow visits by two high-level French officials said by Egyptian officials. Sadat is expected to discuss Egyptian orders for 40 Mirage F-1 fighter bombers and 100 Alpha trainer and ground support aircraft at a price of \$500 million.

President Sadat, arriving in Paris for three days in between official visits to West Germany and Italy, is anxious to develop an armaments industry for Egypt. He has already obtained \$1,000 million from his Arab allies for the scheme.

The French government is taking a calculated political and economic risk to obtain a foothold in the market and extend French presence in the Middle East. Officials said that by helping

Egypt to build up its defences, France hopes to play an active part in international guarantees for an overall peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac hopes to sign the pact in Cairo during a visit to Egypt later this year, according to French officials.

French and Egyptian officials said they were expected to lay the groundwork for a long-term armaments cooperation agreement.

Egypt recently formed a new Arab arms company along with Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The earlier arms missions were led by the Deputy Egyptian Premier and Defence Minister, General Abdul Ghani Gamassi, and by the Air Force Commander, Air Vice Marshal Mohammed Shaker Abdul Moneim.

After he had put the administration's case to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, two influential members, Senators Hubert Humphrey and Jacob Javits, said, Dr. Kissinger had given the necessary assurances to allay their doubts about the sale.

They said they accepted his assurances that the sale was "on its own" and was not to be considered a precedent for starting a regular military supply to Egypt.

They also accepted that there would be no additional sales of military equipment to Egypt this year.

The two senators said they understood that the training of Egyptian servicemen would be limited to a very small number. Fears that approval of the \$65 million deal would open the door to an extensive training programme for Egyptian military personnel were expressed during the hearing by the committee's senior Republican Senator Clifford Case.

Kissinger gains more support for Egyptian planes sale

WASHINGTON, April 3 (R) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has won significant support for the administration's proposal to sell six C-130 military transport planes to Egypt.

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An aide said Senator Case was still reserving his position on the training issue until he had received written assurances from Dr. Kissinger.

Legally Congress can veto the sale by a vote of disapproval by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, providing the action is taken by April 14.

During the hearing, Dr. Kissinger said:

"We have been told by President Sadat he does not intend to request any further military equipment from us this year."

He acknowledged there was Israeli opposition to the sale but asserted that "With all our affection for Israel, we cannot let our policy be determined solely by our friends in Israel."

Later yesterday Senator Gaylord Nelson, the author of the law which gives Congress the right to veto the sale, supported the deal as a political act rather than a military step.

Dr. Kissinger told the hearing that no concrete proposals had been put forward on the training of Egyptian pilots, but that the administration was thinking of perhaps only 20 officers.

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Short Sighted Policy

While President Anwar Sadat tours Europe to drum up support for Arab causes and to shop for arms, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is apparently meeting with some success in convincing Congress not to block the sale of C-130 Hercules transport planes to Egypt.

By abrogating Egypt's friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union, President Sadat has put himself in a very difficult position. By his own account, it would take him something like twenty years to replace all the arms of the Egyptian army from European sources. A more conservative estimate put forward by experts in Bonn recently is that the process of re-equipment would take at least twelve years.

A further difficulty, again pointed out by President Sadat himself, is that there are only two realistic sources for the quantities of arms that he needs; these are the two superpowers. Since he has irretrievably cut his bridges with the Soviet Union, he has to turn to the United States.

The response he is getting from the United States is very discouraging. With Congress haggling over the sale of six transport planes, the outlook for further arms sales is very bleak indeed. For the remainder of this year, Egypt can expect no more arms from the U.S.

The cause for Sadat's tribulations is the Zionist lobby in Washington. There is a wave of unreasonable fear in Israel that if the Arabs were to obtain Western arms it would nullify the qualitative edge Israel enjoys in the Middle East balance of arms. This is a bit of regrettable prejudice regarding the superiority of Western arms and training over eastern (Soviet) ones.

What the Israelis overlook is that, while they can deprive Sadat from the source of arms he needs, they cannot keep Egypt from turning once again to the Soviet Union. Arms are more essential to Egypt than Sadat or any one man. The Egyptian army will not stand idly by while its arsenal turns into a pile of scrap iron, regardless of the economic benefits or prosperity that Sadat might bring the country through his Western oriented policy.

Israel is not pursuing a very enlightened policy in this regard. If Egypt were to depend almost exclusively on the United States for its supply of arms, then the U.S. administration and Congress could control that supply, allowing Israel the edge it desires. However, if Congress balks at the sale of six transport planes it would be a sound "slap" in Sadat's face, as Kissinger told to Congress recently. Yesterday, he added that it would be an "extraordinary" act of "discrimination." Dr. Kissinger pointed out that the political impact of denying arms to Egypt would be extremely serious and could well contribute to the overthrow of Sadat and his replacement by a less "moderate" leader, meaning one less palatable to American tastes.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Friday said that what H.M. King Hussein told businessmen in Chicago was true in that the Israeli policy has been to buy time and hold territory. But it is also true, says the paper, that in the West Bank there is a revolt against Israel's continued occupation and wicked machination, that ought to lead to more tension and threats to peace. Al Dustour points out that the "Day of the Land" uprising which originated in the territory occupied in 1948, had its wide repercussions not only in the West Bank but throughout the Arab and Muslim World as well. This means that Israeli occupation will always be contested and fought with the utmost vigour and determination, and that Israel's reliance on the element of time is of no avail and dangerous. "In such case the United States should shoulder its responsibility — as the King has said — and press upon Israel to evacuate the occupied land, so that the world may be spared the disasters of another conflagration," the paper concluded.

Al Nahar on the other hand stressed that tension in the West Bank and Galilee is still mounting, as a result of the Israeli arbitrary actions and roundups of scores of people in both areas. It noted with satisfaction that a truce has at last been effected in Lebanon, which gives the Arabs freedom to focus their attention more on events in the occupied territories. The paper suggests it is high time to convene an Arab summit to consider the deteriorating situation there, to provide as much aid as possible to re-inforce the uprising, and at the same time to open the eyes of the world to the potential dangers, if the Israeli occupation was allowed to continue.

"Rhetoric only in support of the revolt will remain as 'grasping at straws in the wind,' the paper says. Al Rai says that in its latest declarations about Lebanon, Syria has brought all Lebanese warring factions back to their senses and natural size... It recalls that when Damascus retracted its mediation

efforts some time ago, Lebanon was engulfed in a vacuum, which might have been filled by a Lebanese military force, or by "Arabising" the conflict through Arab military intervention or "internationalising" it through a debate in the United Nations Security Council.

Too many traps, Al Rai added, were laid down for Lebanon, that needed a Lebanese "patriotic stand." When the Lebanese leaders failed to act, Damascus acted.

Al Nahar of Beirut took the issue from another angle. With some reservation, the paper welcomed the American mediatory initiative in the person of Mr. Dean Brown who, it says, has arrived at the appropriate moment with a "carte blanche" to solve the crisis...

Al Nahar adds that the Lebanese people had enough of war. They tried all kinds of mediations. Let the Americans now try themselves... Brown might succeed during the ten-day truce. The people of Lebanon have taken too many lives and received too much money. For a long time they have been yearning to shout "farewell to arms... farewell to war... farewell to plunder and robbery... to abduction, to sniping to killing, to destruction..."

Cairo's Al Ahram thinks that President Anwar Sadat's visit to West Germany has fulfilled its objectives on the political and economic levels alike. Sadat's visit, the paper says, has helped to 'rectify' the German people's failure to recognise that the Palestine issue is the core and substance of the Middle East dispute, and that achievement of a just and durable peace in the area depends on the restoration to the Palestinians of their right for self-determination and the establishment of their own state... The President's visit also made Bonn realise the importance of economic stability, and took the bold step of providing Egypt with unstinted aid for its reconstructional and development programmes," Al Ahram concluded.

The "International Church" which meets each Sunday at 5:00 p.m. in the annex of the Anglican Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, before the first circle, welcomes all English-speaking worshippers.

Phosphate exports up 200% in 1 year

AMMAN. — The Phosphates Company Chairman Natheer Rashed and the company's Director of Sales returned here Saturday after having toured Nationalist China and Japan, where they concluded long term agreements concerning the export of Jordanian phosphates to these two countries until 1980.

Phosphate exports during March, Company sources said, reached 186,766 tons against 61,748 in the same period last year.

Arab Red Crescent, Cross expected to denounce Israelis

AMMAN. — The President of the National Red Crescent Society Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura left here Saturday for Damascus to attend the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies 5-day conference which is to be held there Monday.

The conferees will discuss the working plan of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross group for the present year, said Dr. Abu Qura, besides unifying their position at the International Diplomatic conference of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies scheduled for April 27 in Geneva.

It is expected he concluded, that the Arab group will submit at the Geneva conference a memorandum on the situation of the Arabs under Israeli occupation and denounce the continuous violations by the Israelis of their human rights.

Irbid flourishes as a touristic area

IRBID. — The commercial and touristic situation here has largely improved as a result of the open door policy practised by both Syria and Jordan, said the Mayor of Irbid Mohammad Ahmad Salim Saturday.

The government is actively supporting the various projects implemented in this region, in particular that of the Jordanian Himme project, he added.

The necessary measures he concluded have been taken to develop this Health resort to enable it to accommodate local and foreign tourists.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday sent a congratulatory cable to the Hungarian President on the occasion of Hungary's Independence day.

● AMMAN. — A Royal decree was issued Saturday approving the bilateral air transport agreement concluded between Jordan and Syria.

● AMMAN. — Mr. Suhail Tal took the constitutional oath Saturday before HRH Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, at the Royal Hashemite Court as Jordan's ambassador to Oman.

Mr. Zuhair Khair also took the constitutional oath as Jordan's ambassador to India.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a received Saturday the South Korean ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information Salah Abu Zeid received Saturday the President of the Jordan Press Association Suleiman Arar, the Director of the Arab Centre on Information Studies Azubair Saiful Islam, who is a member of the central committee of the Algerian Liberation Front.

● AMMAN. — A ten day labour culture course started Saturday morning at the Labour Culture Institute in Aqaba. This is the second course of that nature to be organised this year. 24 workers from the various Aqaba - private and public institutions are attending.



"You watch where you're going or you'll get a kick in the pants."

Barakat attends international tourism conference in Belgium

AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat, left here Saturday for Brussels to attend the Second International Tourism conference which is to be held there between April 5-8.

Mr. Barakat, before his departure, said that the conference will discuss means to activate tourism during the holidays, in particular cultural tourism besides discussing the establishment of tourist hotels and centres.

Mr. Barakat, during the conference will give a lecture on the relation between tourism and holidays as well as explaining to his audience the various touristic projects implemented by Jordan besides those which it will implement during the five year plan.

The Minister of Tourism will also get into contact with Belgian tourist officials to consolidate relations between the two countries in this field.

Mr. Barakat was seen off at the airport by several high ranking Ministry of Tourism officials.

Japanese banking exiles wish to return to Beirut

TOKYO, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Japanese banks have virtually closed their offices in Beirut banking sources here said today.

The government-financed Export-Import Bank and six other banks had opened their offices in Beirut soon after the so-called "oil crisis" in late 1973, they said.

The building housing the Sanwa Bank office in Beirut has been destroyed in the civil war, they said. Sanwa is Japan's fifth ranking city bank.

The restoration of Beirut's role as the principal financial centre in the Middle East would take a long time, according to Japanese banking representatives.

But they are ready to return to Beirut again from London as soon as the city returns to normal, the sources added.

Libya, Togo to step up cooperation

LOME, Apr. 3 (R) Libya and Togo agreed to step up cooperation in agriculture and mining, an official communique said today.

The communique was published after a visit by nine Libyan experts who met Mining Minister Ayite Gachin Mivedor and President Eyadema.

The noted historian
Mr. Sulaiman Mousa
 will deliver a lecture on the Great Arab Revolt entitled:
A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.
 At the Young Women Moslem Association
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Jordan participates in food security committee

AMMAN. — The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture will represent Jordan at the meetings of the International Committee on Food Security to be held at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) headquarters in Rome Monday.

The four-day meetings will discuss, said Mr. Ghazzawi, World reserves in grains and ensure their export to some 42 countries.

Mr. Ghazzawi will also discuss during his stay in Rome, with the group of nations specialised in the financing of agricultural development projects, their financing three Jordanian agricultural projects, which the Ministry of Agriculture had previously submitted to the FAO via its regional office in Cairo for study. These are projects to increase production of wheat, developing areas irrigated

Britain extends technical assistance to Syria

LONDON, April 3, (R). — Britain is to provide Syria with industrial equipment worth about £47,000 the Ministry of Overseas Development announced today.

The tool and dye making equipment, to help Syria's industrial training programme, will be the first major item of aid provided for Syria since the resumption of British technical assistance to the country last year.

Britain hopes soon to provide British experts in tool and dye making to back up the machinery now being supplied to Syria.

Book exhibition opened in Sukaina School

AMMAN. — The Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi opened here Saturday at Sukaina Bint Al Hussein school, a book exhibition organised on the occasion of the National Week of the Book.

The 6-day exhibition includes books on the different branches of education, languages and in particular books on the modern teaching methods to enable teachers in particular teachers of Arabic to get acquainted with these modern methods.

It also includes books on the most modern methods in teacher training.

J.-S. Maritime meets Monday

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian Maritime Company will meet Monday in Amman.

The board is to discuss the role of the company in supporting maritime transport and its development in both Jordan and Syria.

Jordan will be represented at the meetings by the Director General of the port of Aqaba, Ahmad Shabsugh, the Corporation Director General Khrena and Saleh Ali Ridwan, Comptroller at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The Jordanian-Syrian Maritime Company was established in 1964 with Latakia as its base.

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مكتبة النخيل

Japanese personalities to advertise for Lockheed truth

OKYO, Apr. 2 (AFP) — A group of Japanese celebrities are to appear in the New York Times to advertise for Lockheed truth.

The ad, to appear in the New York Times on April 7, will bear the signatures of 24 well-known persons, including journalist TV personalities, an actress, an actor and a Buddhist priest.

The move to put the one million yen (\$3,300-dollar) ad in the Times was initiated by seven members of the group, called the "Ad Hoc Committee of Citizens to Uncover the Lockheed Scandal of Tokyo," including Prof. Hiroyoshi Ishikawa of Seijo University and Takeji Maeda, a TV personality. Entitled, "Your Decision kills Japanese democracy," the ad urges President Gerald Ford to change his decision to attack conditions on the release of the Lockheed

material supplied to Japan. "The Japanese have a suspicion that our government is not seriously attempting to elucidate the event to the extent of even hiding the truth," the ad says. "Another problem" it says, "is that the American government may be cooperating with the Japanese government in covering up the truth."

The part of the ad addressed to the American people asks that Americans "stand up for our appeal writing letters, sending telegrams and telephoning the president, local newspapers and radio and TV stations."

It also asks U.S. citizens to write to the committee expressing their opinion on the scandal and to support the cause of the group.



HELLO COUNTRYMEN. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat waves to Egyptian community members upon his arrival in Paris Saturday. Sadat is on a three day visit to France. (AP wirephoto).

Is the U.S. about to repeat the Angola debacle?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Is the United States, which heeded the losing side in Angola, making similar policy mistakes in southern Africa?

A number of African affairs specialists in and out of the government here believe it is. They fear that the Ford administration's policies, most particularly the warning to Cuba to keep its troops out of southern Africa, if continued will result in the United States alienating moderate black African leaders and ending up on the losing side, as the United States did in Angola.

This deep concern emerges from talks with a number of Washington sources in recent days. Many say American strategy is fluid in dealing with the approaching crisis in Rhodesia and Namibia, and that there remains little time for the United States to alter its policies regarding those nations if it is not to alienate moderate black African leaders.

What is needed, in this view, is renewed public recognition by the United States of the rights of black Africans to majority participation in both governments, flat U.S. refusal to support "militarily either white government, and public support of moderate black African leaders."

They add that the United States also must provide economic aid to African nations led by moderate black leaders, such as Mozambique and Zambia—both of which have been sustaining difficult economic times as a direct result of the current turmoil.

But these sources also acknowledge that taking such steps would be difficult for the U.S. government. They say it would require a major shift in the Ford

administration's position; and would be difficult—if not impossible—to convince a majority in Congress to support.

They believe, however, the alternative is for the United States to invite almost certain rejection from moderate black African leaders who still would like to have good relations with Washington, if only in order to lessen their dependence on the Soviet Union for military and economic assistance.

In this view, several sources say, the United States has only five or six months in which to alter its African policy. By then, they believe black African nations may begin moving against white-dominated Rhodesia.

Once that occurs, sources here believe, moderate black African leaders will be unable to prevent their people from wiping out the white rule.

It is known here that there were sharp divisions within the Ford administration last year over its Angola policy.

Publicly, President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger were urging that \$28 million in American military equipment be provided to two Angolan factions; when Congress refused to go along, the administration blamed Congress for causing the two factions to lose.

At the same time, many officials in the government's intelligence-gathering areas were reporting that the Angolan war already was lost; that the two Western backed factions, especially the one in northern Angola, had no chance of winning.

The United States' only chance of influence, they were telling top administration officials, was

to stay out of the internal conflict and work diplomatically with the pro-Marxist faction—which, as they forecast, ultimately won.

Some of these same officials—as well as nongovernment specialists testifying before the Senate subcommittee on African affairs—now see the Ford administration as moving to repeat that Angolan mistake.

The Caluque dam on the Cunene River sits in the dry scrub land of southern Angola like the bull's-eye of a target.

White South African troops bristle all around it—wondering if the victorious Angola forces, backed by Cubans, will attack them, wondering if the Namibia (South-West Africa) liberation movement will start taking pots-hots at them, wondering just how important this dam and hydroelectric project are anyway.

The answer given by South African is evasive. It is important—but not too important.

Analysts say this stance is taken because the Cunene scheme is designed to be tied into the whole power grid of South Africa—something the South Africans are not eager for the world to know.

The project, which is being built with South African money under a 1969 treaty signed with the Portuguese, is in a kind of legal limbo now that the Portuguese have left Angola.

The government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) must decide whether to honour the treaty and what to do about the thousands of South African troops now guarding the dam and the border with Namibia.

South Africans say they will defend the almost completed dam and Ruacana Falls project because it is vital to provide water and power to Ovamboland, the black homeland just to the south in Namibia. But experts point out that water for the 350,000 blacks in Ovamboland could not be considered crucial to the white regime in South Africa.

The real questions is: Does South Africa consider Namibia worth defending? (According to the United Nations, South Africa is ruling Namibia illegally under a now terminated mandate from the League of Nations.)

Namibia is rich in gem diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, iron, tung-

Nazareth clashes highlight resentment of Arabs in Israel

NAZARETH, April 3 (R). — Ugly clashes between Arabs and security forces in Galilee, with the death of six civilians, have brought demands for a better deal for Israel's half-million strong Arab community.

The day of rioting in the Biblical hills north of Nazareth, has been called "Black Tuesday" by some newspaper.

It came as a bitter shock to many Israelis who believed that within their own borders at least they were living comfortably at peace with their Arab neighbours.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has blamed the disturbances on the Rakah communist party, which he said was seeking to destroy Israeli-Arab cooperation built up over 28 years.

Most political commentators however do not see it quite that simply. Newspaper comment has almost universally concluded that the riots reflected widespread grievances among Israel's Arabs — which the communist party simply brought out into the open.

The one-day strike was called by the Rakah party to protest at the requisitioning of about 500 hectares (1,500 acres) of Arab land as part of a new development project which will in effect bring about a redistribution of population.

The areas being taken over al-

so included some Jewish-owned land and some already owned by the government. The new housing will be partly for Arabs, but mostly for Jews.

But the takeover was still seen by Arabs in Nazareth and surrounding villages as further evidence of the government's declared desire to boost the Jewish population in an area which is at present predominantly Arab. And the strike became a peg for other complaints.

On the 28 years since the Jewish state was founded, Israeli Arabs, with a higher birth rate than Jews, have increased from about 150,000 to an estimated 520,000.

The Galilee, a picturesque region that calls to mind pictures of Biblical days, was designated an Arab area in the 1947 United Nations partition plan, but the region was captured by Israeli forces in the following year and incorporated into the Jewish state.

Israel's Arabs do not serve in the army, they have only five members in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament), cannot become full members of the Labour Party and hold few responsible positions. There are no Arab Israelis in the foreign service or senior posts at home.

The most gifted professional

men mainly work as lawyers, doctors or teachers, usually among fellow Arabs.

A scientist educated for 10 years in the United States and now living here told Reuter he was working as a teacher in a girls' school and could not get a job in his chosen profession.

Educational facilities for Arabs have lagged far behind those for Jews and social contact between the slightly shabby Arab city and the spacious avenues and new apartment blocks of "Nazareth Illit" — the Jewish twin town — is virtually nil.

It was in this atmosphere of generalised dissatisfaction that Mr. Tawfik Zayyad, a nationalist Arab poet and acknowledged Marxist, swept to power as mayor last December.

Mr. Zayyad, also a member of parliament, charged corruption by previous administrations. His democratic front — a loose grouping of business and professional men, intellectuals and left-wingers — received a massive show of support from electors.

The Israeli administration is generally agreed to have played the situation clumsily, two ministers publicly warned that development aid to the city would be cut off if a communist mayor were elected. Mr. Zayyad said the threat could not have helped him more.

The mayor was one of the key movers behind the strike, which was supposed to simply close down shops, factories and schools. Few thought it would have such tragic consequences.

With the protest day receiving much advance publicity the administration made clear it would not stand passively by. Although 25 out of 48 Arab councils refused to participate in the demonstration, the authorities still moved thousands of police and soldiers into the area.

It is still being argued who is to blame for the situation getting out of control. Mr. Rabin and his ministers claim security forces fired only when their lives were endangered. As the demonstrators were unarmed, this has become a point of controversy.

In one case a car with four police was surrounded and set ablaze. The police began firing straight into the demonstrators and three civilians were killed. In another incident, mobs attacked an army truck with stones.

The Arabs on the other hand say the very presence of a heavily armed force with armoured trucks, machine-guns, tear-gas, rifles and riot sticks inflamed resentment.

In Cana — where Jesus traditionally turned water into wine at a marriage feast — what began as a stone-throwing demonstration by schoolboys and youths developed into a pitched battle as soldiers chased the youngsters into alleyways, peppered the school building with bullets and charged with batons.

Defenders of the security actions say the soldiers and police acted only to restore order. Critics, including Jews, ask whether it was necessary to send in such a large force at all and argue that the one-day strike should have been allowed to run its course.

Recriminations are still flying. But there is no doubt, newspaper editorials say, that Jewish-Arab relations in Israel have been dealt a heavy blow.

The communists tabled a motion of no confidence in the government. Enraged by the refusal of other members to enter the Knesset to hear them, their members screamed abuse, called the government "murderers" and nearly came to blows later in one of the noisiest scenes witnessed in the Knesset.

The newspaper Maariv called the riots "the blackest day in the history of relations between Jews and Arabs in the state of Israel." The Jerusalem Post said: "There is a widespread feeling that the entire approach to the Arab minority needs to be reviewed."

The Rakah communists could be voted down with ease, the paper said, but "the prospect of Rakah's continued growth... towards a position of actual hostility must be faced."

The trade union organ Davar said neither an anti-communist offensive or action by security forces would remove the fundamental need to rethink Israel's policy towards its Arab minority.

The left-wing Al Hamishmar said the best way to defeat the communist party was to integrate Arab citizens fully, with equal rights in all areas of life.

Wine war continues to ferment

NIMES, SOUTHERN FRANCE, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Thousands of French winegrowers protesting against imports of cheap Italian wine marched through Nimes and other towns in southern France today.

The demonstrations came only four days after an examining magistrate charged winegrower Albert Tisseyre with attempted homicide for his part in a gun battle with police near Narbonne on March 4 in which a winegrower and a police officer were killed.

Protest leaders pledged that the demonstrations would take place under the watchwords "determination and calm." A spokesman for the winegrower said they would "keep cool heads" despite the charges against Mr. Tisseyre, who was arrested earlier this week after he was identified from press photographs of the shootout.

About 2,000 paraded through Nimes, flanked by members of various unions and local communist and socialist leaders. Another 4,000 to 5,000 assembled at Carcassonne for a similar demonstration, which was held at Beziers.

The southern French winegrowers complain they are being put out of business by imports of cheap Italian wine which is mixed to French table wines to give them added body and alcoholic content.

Large numbers of police and riot police have been assembled in the towns where demonstrations were taking place. But security forces were being kept casually out of sight.

Thai "no" to U.S. is civilian victory

HONG KONG, (CSM). — The government's decision to for a withdrawal within four months of virtually all the American military men remaining in Thailand represents an apparent victory of civilian authority over the influential Thai military establishment.

Leading generals, including the commander-in-chief, had been unmistakably clear in recent months that they desired a continuing American military presence in Thailand on a scale larger than now is envisaged.

The government decision on the withdrawal issue could help defuse some of the tension that has been building as a result of demands by the militant National Front Centre of Thailand (NSC) for a complete American withdrawal.

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramo's decision to insist on U.S. withdrawal could conceivably help some government candidates in the forthcoming election while hurting his own prospects.

The Prime Minister is running

in a constituency in Bangkok that has a large number of military voters. Mr. Kukrit won election by the narrowest of margins in the same constituency in Thailand's last national election in early 1975. It is possible that his decision on the withdrawal of American servicemen will so anger leading Thai generals that they will swing the military vote against him.

The NSC is obviously not completely convinced that the government is going to stick by its decision. Prime Minister Kukrit left open the possibility that a new government formed after the April 4 national election might make a new decision on the issue.

Prime Minister Kukrit also recently indicated that his country was prepared, as a good-will gesture, to return to Vietnam a helicopter flown to Thailand earlier this month by a defecting Vietnamese pilot.

Thailand's relations with Vietnam have failed to make any progress since the North Vietnam-

ese sent a high-level delegation to Bangkok almost a year ago. Hanoi has several times in recent months denounced the Thai government for continuing to tolerate an American military presence in Thailand.

Prime Minister Kukrit said that the decision to ask most of the remaining American military men to leave will mean the closure of a number of monitoring stations.

These are used to keep track of missiles and nuclear explosions in China as well as radio traffic and aircraft movements in the Indochina countries.

American military men say that much of the monitoring can be done by satellite and that Thai facilities, while useful, are not essential.

According to the Prime Minister, the Americans will also have to give up their foothold at the U Tapao air base on the Gulf of Siam. The base serves as a refueling station for American Navy anti-submarine planes flying over the Indian Ocean.

Talks between Thai and American negotiators over the possibility of the United States continuing to use monitoring and refueling facilities apparently broke down over the Thai insistence that Thailand have complete jurisdiction over American servicemen remaining in the country.

Under the Thai decision, more than 3,500 American servicemen are to leave Thailand by July 20. To remain indefinitely would be 270 American military advisers working under military assistance agreements.

At the height of the Vietnam war, more than 45,000 American servicemen were stationed in Thailand, most of them Air Force personnel supporting attacks on North Vietnam.



DEFENSE STRATEGY. — President Gerald Ford meets with Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the White House in Washington. From left are: General Louis Wilson, Marine Corps Commandant; General David C. Jones, Air Force Chief of Staff; Admiral James L. Holloway III, Chief of Naval Operations; Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr.; Mr. Rumsfeld; the President; General Brent Scowcroft, head of the National Security Council; General George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs; and General Frederick C. Weyand, Army Chief



NO MORE COATS. — Brigitte Bardot takes part in a march in Paris on Friday, held to protest the slaughter of baby seals. (AP wirephoto).

Miki continues to keep silent on Lockheed scandal

TOKYO, Apr. 3 (AFP) — Prime Minister Takeo Miki today reaffirmed his determination to uncover the "truth" of the alleged Lockheed payoffs in Japan.

In an opening statement at the outset of a press conference held Saturday morning at the prime minister's official residence, Prime Minister Miki said that his government would not leave the Lockheed case unclear.

He said he would have tax agents, police and public prosecutors make all-out efforts to investigate the scandal.

Since the case broke out in Japan, Mr. Miki said, the Japanese people must uncover the truth of the case for themselves.

Prime Minister Miki told the nationally televised press conference that there is no change in his stand that all data concerning the Lockheed scandal, including

American oil concern is subject of takeover bid

FINDLAY, OHIO, Apr. 3 (R) — An American Oil concern with worldwide interests and a stake of Britain's biggest offshore field is the subject of a takeover bid.

The company is Pan Ocean Oil Corporation which specialises in developing oil and natural deposits and heads the committee developing the Brae field, Britain's biggest North Sea oil discovery.

Marathon Oil Company announced here yesterday that one of its subsidiaries, Marathon Energy Limited, is offering to acquire Pan Ocean for \$220 million.

Marathon oil said its energy subsidiary bought 3.26 million of Pan Ocean's 12.2 million shares yesterday together with \$15 million of Pan Ocean notes convertible into 1.87 million additional shares.

Pan Ocean has interests in Abu Dhabi, Canada, the East China Sea, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States.

Marathon operates a major refinery at Burghausen, West Germany, and is also active in the North Sea, Bolivia, Pakistan, Turkey, Ireland, Libya, and Thailand.

\$120m to be raised by Bulgaria

LONDON, Apr. 3, (AFP). — Bulgaria is raising \$120 million by means of a five-year issue on the international market, it was announced here yesterday.

The sum is needed for expansion plans in the chemical industry, and an agreement was signed today between a consortium led by the Bank of America and the Bulgarian Bank for Foreign Trade.

New fuels? — Other than oil, there's not much yet

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — For the past year Volkswagen has been testing alcohol as a possible replacement for gasoline.

A fleet of 22 Rabbits, 12 microrobuses, and 11 Audis have driven more than 600,000 miles on a mixture of methanol and gasoline. Harvert Heitland of VW told those attending a conference here this month.

The Volkswagen experiments, paid for by the West German government, are designed to ensure a "smooth transition from gasoline-powered cars to methanol-gasoline-powered cars from 1980 onwards," said Dr Heitland.

So far, the German auto engineers have run into no major problems while burning a 15 per cent methanol mixture. Although mileage was slightly lower, the cost of running the Audis was less because of the high price of premium gasoline in Europe.

the names of "high government officials" allegedly involved in the case, should be made public in principle.

Asked on the New York Times reported Friday that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had provided funds to political parties in Japan, Mr. Miki said a thorough probe should be conducted.

He said there may be problems in which Japan must seek the co-operation of the United States in conducting a thorough probe into the matter.

Referring to the domestic political situation, Premier Miki called on opposition parties to co-operate in deliberating the fiscal 1978 budget.

Our people's livelihood will be seriously affected by the delay in diet approval on the new budget which is designed to get the Japanese economy back on the road to recovery.

The prime minister hoped that a special committee will be set up in the diet to probe the scandal and that the Lockheed problem and diet deliberations on the fiscal 1978 budget will not be handled together.

Mexico is extending its offshore fishing jurisdiction from 12 to 200 miles in June. This will not bar U.S. fishermen from important, tuna-rich areas of the Pacific — but it could mean paying substantial fees to fish waters that are now on the "high seas."

Cost hikes resulting from new tuna fishing regulations and license fees — now running from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a fishing trip within Mexico's present 12-mile limit — inevitably will be passed on to consumers, industry officials warn.

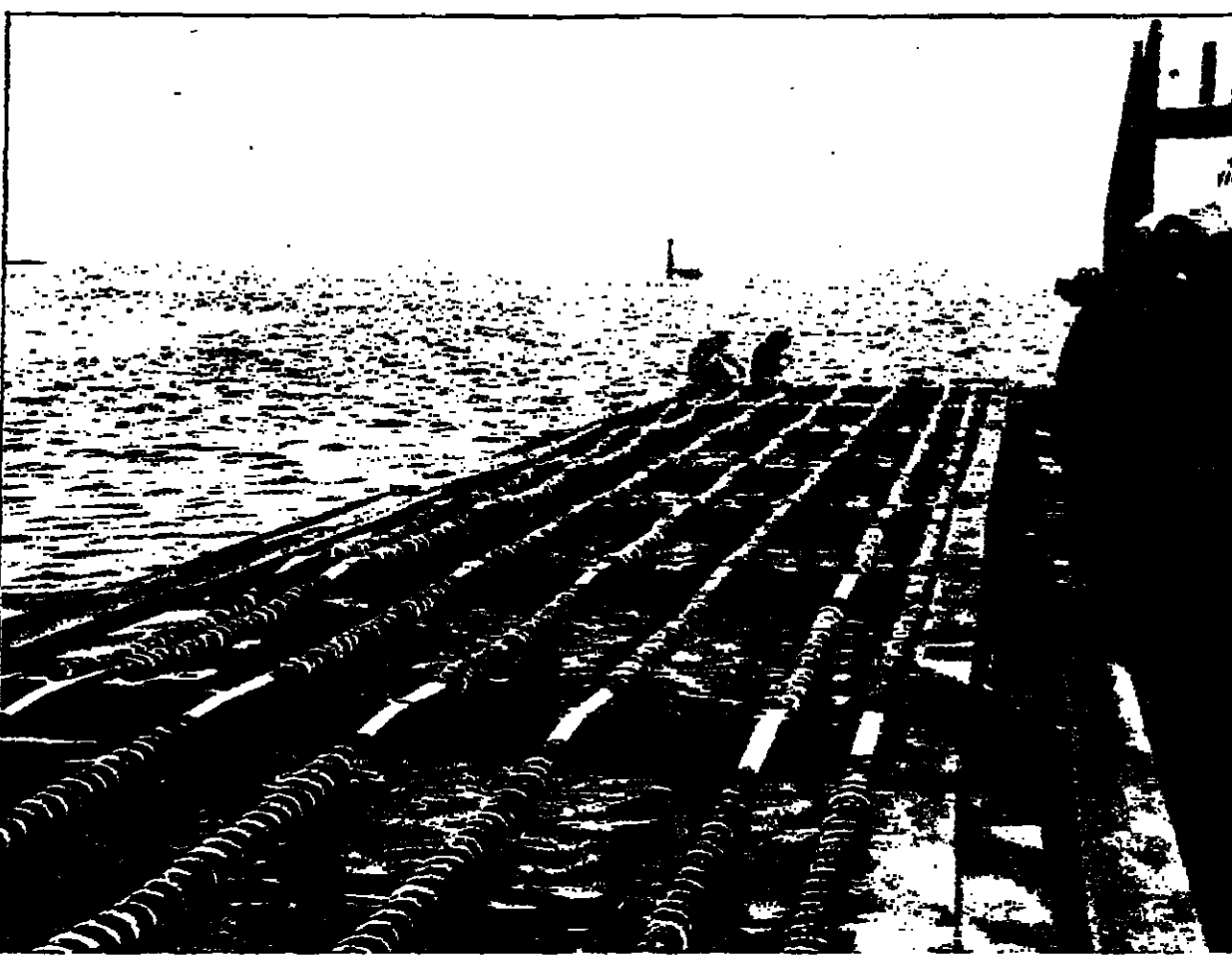
In addition, union and industry officials say new fees could run smaller-boat fishermen, incapable of going beyond the 200-mile limit, out of business.

U.S. and Mexican officials are expected to negotiate new access rights within the next 45 days.

According to the American Tuna Association more than 90 percent of America's tuna is caught in foreign waters. Most of it is netted by California fishermen in neighbouring Mexican waters, which annually provide some 50,000 tons. The rest comes principally from Ecuador, Costa Rica, and other Latin American countries.

The yellowfin tuna fishing area in the Pacific is limited by agreement to some 5 million square miles.

The 200-mile limit, if adopted by all coastal states, would reduce the present yellowfin tuna fishing area by 42 percent, according to August Felando, general manager of the American Tuna Association.



"GRASS SKIRT" PROTECTION. — This new ICI Scour Prevention System — designed to prevent seabed erosion around the base of offshore structures and so improve their stability — consists of a curtain of Terylene strands which is deployed around the base of the platform to reduce the force of water reaching the structure. When positioned under water, this new "grass skirt" combats the continuous scour effect of the sea which, if excessive, can endanger the stability of an offshore structure.

"Chicken of the Sea" may soon fetch a kingly price

Mexico's action is in line with a trend, apparent this week at the UN Law of the Sea Conference in New York, to extend fishing rights to 200 miles.

The U.S. House and Senate conferees reached agreement this past week on legislation that would require foreign fishermen to get U.S. permits to fish within 200 miles of American shores, beginning March 1, 1977. President Ford has agreed to sign the bill. Backers hope the legislation will help preserve 14 species of fish.

The Tuna Research Foundation and the American Tuna Association in San Diego, home of the U.S. tuna industry, both lobbied against the bill.

Explaining their opposition, Mr. Felando said in an interview: "It will decrease production and increase costs. Two hundred miles doesn't work for tuna because they are so mobile; it is ridiculous for any one country to regulate tuna."

Just how much the price of a 6 1/2-ounce can of white oil-packed tuna which normally sells around 54 cents will jump because of national fishing limit extensions is not easy to predict, industry officials say.

"But it will be rather exorbitant compared to what we are accustomed to," says Doyle Gates, assistant director of the Tuna Research Foundation, a sort of chamber of commerce for the tuna industry.

Unloading tuna at Los Angeles — there's a catch for consumers.

Since the Arab oil embargo, interest in alcohols as fuel has been in ferment. This is because they can be made from coal, wood, grain, and garbage, as well as natural gas.

In 1937 more than half the fuels which powered Nazi Germany were synthetic, points out Thomas B. Reed, a researcher at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory. He has driven one of his own cars 40,000 miles on a methanol-gasoline blend and champions the idea.

But at that time price was no object to the Germans, adds Donald Garrett of Garrett Energy Research & Engineering.

His company designed a plant which converts waste into synthetic fuel in Charleston, West Virginia. When such a plant is given an economic credit for disposal

of the waste, then it can price its products competitively, he feels. Otherwise, the cost of producing synthetic fuels is two or three times higher than present gasoline prices.

Dr Garrett reports many oil-producing nations plan to build factories to convert the natural gas which they now flare into methanol.

Already Nebraska has begun a program to mix alcohol made from "distressed" grain with motor fuel. (Distressed grain is not saleable and farmers must dispose of it.)

Nebraska scientists have figured that 20 million gallons of grain alcohol can be made from what their farmers cannot sell every year.

In addition, Atlantic Richfield has begun distributing an alcohol-gasoline blend in the Southwest U.S., and the Brazilian govern-

ment has decreed alcohol made from sugar cane must be added to gasoline in their country.

These developments have not been welcomed with open arms by U.S. auto manufacturers. "We will not produce cars to run on special blends," says Margaret A. Roberts, manager of Ford's fuels and lubricants department.

Both she and General Motors' Joseph Colucci say their companies can build engines which will run on alcohol blends if they must, but they do not see the point.

"Our tests indicate that it will decrease fuel economy and increase hydrocarbon emissions," says Mr Colucci.

Although the Volkswagen tests did not show increased pollution levels of this type, the European results cannot be directly applied to America because of differences in engines, air quality standards, and fuel prices, says Dr Heitland.

Actually, the real advantages of methanol come when engines are designed to burn it straight. The Volkswagen scientist maintains. Their tests have shown there is a power gain of 10 per cent, the engine burns 17 per cent more efficiently, and exhaust emissions are drastically reduced.

The major drawback is that a methanol engine needs a special cold starter.

"Pure methanol is an excellent fuel," agree R.W. Hurn of the Energy Research and Development Administration, who has conducted government tests on methanol as an auto fuel.

Argentina sets free exchange as immediate

BUENOS AIRES, Apr. 3, (R). — Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz tonight indicated that the peso would be devalued, saying that the current exchange rate of peso against the dollar would be maintained only for fuel and newsprint imports.

But the minister did not say what exchange rates would be applied for other products.

Senor Martinez de Hoz said on television the exchange markets, closed following the military takeover on March 24, would be reopened on Monday. Strict measures would be taken to eliminate the currency black market.

Among other measures he announced during his 2-1/2 hour broadcast were increases in the price of fuel and public services. The creation of new taxes and a drastic reduction in public expenditure, partly by running the state payroll.

Senor Martinez de Hoz said the government's aim was to introduce a single free exchange rate for exports and imports, but this would be reached gradually.

Foreign investments would be allowed in the oil, mining and manufacturing industries from which they had been excluded by the ousted government of President Maria Estela Peron.

Other measures included unspecified increases in the prices of fuels and public services and a cut in public spending, partly by reducing the number of state workers.

Critics of Senora Peron's government said vast sums had been spent on patronage jobs.

The minister said that in its programme, the government had

opted for an intermediate solution rather than shock measures or gradualism.

But he said his measures would lead to price increases, immediate fall in power and a rise in unemployment.

The minister threatened measures against people in currency black markets, which helped fuel inflation, and announced plans for a new currency.

The rural sector would be given incentives to increase production, and industry given state assistance for efficiency and output.

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Argentina's new leaders face a gargantuan task of economic survival and unification

BUENOS AIRES, (CSM). — Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, the army commander who heads the new military junta, is a stern taskmaster, a tough professional soldier, and a staunch Roman Catholic.

Can they begin to solve the legion of political, economic and social problems which have contributed to a national malaise making Argentina the great tragedy of Latin America?

The answers will have a major impact not only on the Argentine nation itself, but also on much of South America.

There is no doubt that the military, in ousting the beleaguered government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron late in March, took a course approved, albeit reluctantly, by a majority of Argentines.

They thus take power with the tacit approval of their fellow countrymen. That in itself is a good omen. It will at least temporarily bridge over the many political divisions which have split the nation for decades and contributed to so many of Argentina's problems.

But the military know they do not have anything approaching an electoral mandate.

Much will depend upon their wisdom in the choice of civilian advisers that they promise to bring into the government.

But the test, however, will be the actual policies they adopt. Lt.

Gen. Videla does not seem to have any illusions about the economic situation. He has said that the country is in a "state of emergency."

He told the House of Commons in reply to a question that support of the pound by the British monetary authorities was not too costly because it took place in accordance with the rules laid down by the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) summit meetings at Rambouillet, near Paris, and in Jamaica.

The Chancellor was "well satisfied" with the exchanges of information between the treasury and the Bank of England during fluctuations in the exchange rates. But he still felt that it was not possible to return to a system of fixed parities in the near future.

Mr. Healey was optimistic about the rate of inflation. He said that "substantial progress" had been made "towards the target of a single-figure increase in the rate of inflation by the end of the year."

He also declared that the "loss to Britain's reserves during erratic exchange fluctuations in recent months had been much less than to other countries' currencies."

The proposed fund with \$1,000 million to be furnished by industrialized and oil producing countries will finance agricultural development and food production projects of the developing nations.

Japan will contribute \$50 million to the International Agricultural Fund, government sources said today.

The Japanese government plans to inform United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of its share by April 15, the sources said.

The creation of the fund was agreed on at a world food conference in Rome, 1974 to help developing countries suffering from acute food shortage.

Government officials hoped that the decision on Japan's share would place the country in a better position at a U.N. conference on trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting scheduled for May in Nairobi, the sources added.

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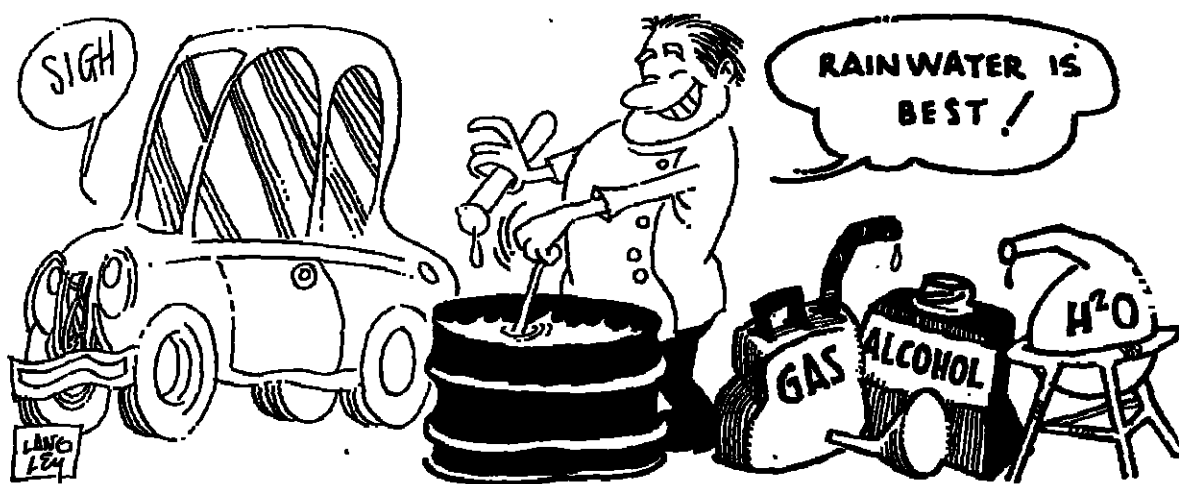
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هكذا من الأفضل

Mexico City - All pressed in and no place to grow

MEXICO CITY (AP) — It was about 2 a.m. when Arturo Acosta, a 56 a day unskilled labourer awoke to find about a dozen policemen pulling down his shack.

Accused of being a squatter, Acosta fled into the night with his wife and 2-1/2 year-old daughter and hid in the bushes as the last of his shack came crashing down. Acosta is one of an estimated 2 million people living on land claimed by someone else in this country of 58 million.

Twenty-five years ago, the Arturo Acosta of Mexico might have struggled, picked up their belongings and moved someplace else in the city where they could build a shack and the land could be used free.

But Acosta and many others among the estimated 300,000 squatters living in a belt of what Mexicans call "lost cities" around the capital say they are going to fight for land they occupy.

Mexico City has a population of about 10 million. The city now fills the circular Valley of Mexico and there is little room left.

Landowners who once ignored squatters are having them evicted as land prices hit \$15 a square foot in the outlying areas of the city.

Clashes between squatters and the police have grown more frequent. Slum leaders talk of revolution.

There is little chance that squatters, whom leftists are trying to organize, and a dozen urban guerrilla groups now robbing banks and killing policemen, can successfully launch a revolution. But it is clear that the seeds of social conflict sown many years ago are being cultivated by the radical left.

The government is attacking the land problem, but the measures being taken don't appear to be coping, fully with the crush of poor streaming into the cities.

The bus stations are filled daily with sad, bewildered peasants coming to the city seeking a better life. They carry their belongings in paper sacks, boxes and cardboard suitcases.

Mexico created its first agrarian reform ministry earlier this year under President Luis Echeverria, 65, years after the start of a revolution which had as primary goal to give land to Mexico's peasants.

The minister of the new department, Augusto Gomez Villanueva, has about 9,000 employees and a \$65 million budget for this year.

According to recent official statistics, more than 20 million acres of land have been distributed among Mexican peasants in the last 40 years.

But, other poor people waiting in the wings are impatient.

"It's better to die fighting than to die of hunger," said Francisco de la Cruz Velasco, the leader of the slum area Iztacalco in the capital. More than 5,000 people are crowded into roughly a square-block area of shacks.

De la Cruz calls himself a militant leftist. His dirt-floor office is in one of the shacks, next to a pig pen. The office is filled with sounds of grunting porkers, barnyard odors and large posters of Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, Marx, Lenin and other Mexican guerrillas.

"Our struggle for revolution is not necessarily to overthrow this government," he said, his voice rising over the sounds of pigs and the chickens and ducks outside. "We're trying to win dignity for our people. We're trying to work within the system."

"But if we fail, we'll be forced to use other means — more violent if you will. We have lost many comrades."

"First they try to buy us, and if they fail, they kill us. If the political system of Mexico fails us, we will continue to fight, whether it is in the mountains or here in Iztacalco."

Iztacalco is not much different from the dozens of other slums in Mexico City.

The 5,000 people there claim a right to the land by having inhabited it for five years, an interpretation of a part of Mexico's constitution.

There is no sewage or garbage service.

Rivulets of sewage flow in open ditches in the maze of shanties. The shacks are made of whatever can be found — tar paper, cardboard scrap lumber, sheets of plastic and rocks. Piles of garbage surround the slum. Rats frolic in the filth. Scattered throughout the pile of gray misery are big white banners with red letters, pledging a fight to the end. One banner shows three workers holding tools in the air. The hammer of one worker is almost crossing a sickle held by another.

A public address system in de la Cruz's office harangues the residents from sun-up to sundown. Children in groups sometimes pause in their play, shout slogans in unison in reply to the public address system and fling their little fists into the air in power salutes.

The police have surrounded the area for several weeks. About a month ago, 28 of the slum people were injured when policemen armed with clear-plastic shields, riot helmets, tear gas and three-foot-long truncheons charged into a crowd. The police, who said they were there to prevent trouble, claimed they were attacked by squatters throwing rocks.

After his shack was destroyed by the police in another slum several miles away, Arturo Acosta moved up the hill in the same area. More than 4,000 squatters live there atop a solidified bed of lava.

Dozens of other shanties, made from basketball-size chunks of

lava piled atop each other without mortar also have been knocked down by the police, the squatters said. About three dozen squatters were arrested in a confrontation with the police three weeks ago.

A police colonel and other police officers have been going from door to door of the shanties, advising residents they had better move off the land claimed by people wanting to sell it for upper class housing projects.

"We will fight for our homes if they try to come through and tear them all down," said Acosta. "Sure we have no guns, but students at the university have told us they will come to help us fight."

Acosta came to Mexico City to earn a better living, the same reason as thousands of others pouring into the capital each year.

"I was working in a manganese mine in Hidalgo," a state adjoining the state of Mexico, he said. "I was dirty work. A man can hardly breathe in the dust. I got

three fingers blown off by a dynamite cap. I was making \$1.25 a day."

"My brother who lived in Mexico City came to visit me," said Acosta. "He said I could do a lot better in the capital."

Acosta hopped a clattering third-class bus with his few personal belongings and hopes of making \$40, maybe even \$80 a week, he said. Five days later he was pushing an ice cream cart in the capital.

"Some days I made 40 cents and other days I made \$4," he said. He now makes the minimum daily wage as an unskilled labourer.

Will he go back to the country if forced off the land he occupies now?

"I can't go back," he said. "I'm married now. I have a wife and child to support. There's no schools and no food where I come from. And a man can't make enough to stay alive in the country."

Romantic East in London



Agnes brought more than a hint of desert romance to a Chelsea pavement recently when she modelled yellow harem pants with over skirt, yellow silk ties and lilac bandana.

Keeping an American Indian art form alive

SITKA, ALASKA (CSM) — Raymond Nielsen has "always had a drive to help perpetuate a art of totem pole carving."

reminiscent of hearing considerations talk about its becoming a Soviet puppet," the Alaska native says. SCAP and I imagine that—although I didn't realize it—this was an immediate concern to me."

That's why Mr. Nielsen, who turned to carving when he was 10, a member of the staff of the National Historical Park, where he not only carves totem poles but teaches young people how to do it too.

People who visit the centre in see him at work in the demonstration area or in the workshop; they also can watch the student carvers who obtain free tuition in pole expert.

Mr Nielsen's unusual Park and service job was first funded in 1969 by the National Indian Arts and Crafts Board and the local Alaska Native Brotherhood. In 1972 the U.S. National Park Service, but since helped provide facilities and political funding for this totem pole artist in residence position.

The building that is shared by National Park Service and the

Indian Cultural Center has two wings. In the skylighted north wing, Mr Nielsen has his shop and his totem pole workshop. There are power tools handy but, Mr Nielsen explains: "I use the power tools only to get the basic semi-circular shape from the milled wood. From that point on, everything is done by hand."

Mr Nielsen and the students use both straight and curve-bladed knives in their carving. Before students begin work on totems, they learn how to handle the knives safely and study the dozen basic cuts that Mr Nielsen has carved into demonstration boards. "After a student can duplicate each of these cuts well," he says, "then he can begin his own pole."

Most of the students are teenagers who carve during their free time. But some of Mr Nielsen's "craftsmen" come for credit in a totem-carving class set up in co-operation with Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka.

Although much of Mr Nielsen's work is available for his students to copy, he explains, "After they master the techniques, students find it's easy to be imaginative. They work out their own designs, based upon their

own research into Indian mythology and totem lore."

The emblems found on totems have a special tribal, community, and mythological significance. Mr Nielsen, for example, can claim through his family background the porpoise as his emblem; his clan is the Chockanidi. His wife can claim the frog as an emblem, and she falls under the raven sign. Her clan is Katch Adli.

The students decide on their totem emblems on the basis of individual research and family ties.

They generally carve them into the six basic types of totems: the house pillars, mortuary poles, memorial poles, heraldic poles, potlatch poles, and shame or ridicule poles.

However, there's little solid information on Indian totems because Indian tribes felt their totems were private: They guarded their secrets.

The chance to help students keep the art alive is all-important to Mr Nielsen.

"Even if I never develop any fine artists here, I think I carry my work here a little farther than just teaching totem pole carving. Through the art, I am able to teach students a little about the culture and heritage of the Indian. Even though many of them will not become artists, each learns enough about his heritage so that one day he will hand it down."

Those neophytes who stay with it often become professional. Mr Nielsen says that when they begin to turn out quality work, they can go ahead on a "one-to-one basis"; this means they can give one project to the cultural centre for display and can have free materials to duplicate their work for themselves. They may either keep or sell the second piece.

Mr Nielsen's work is widely known throughout the West. Although he sells most of it to private collectors, he says "no" to the idea of going into the business of carving totem poles to market them.

Mr Nielsen is involved with other aspects of Indian culture besides the totem carvings. He also is a volunteer director of an Indian dance group consisting of natives ranging from youngsters to senior citizens. This group performs native dances for special events, holidays, and civic occasions. It is one of his many projects that fall in the category of what he calls "promoting 'Indianness.'" "I firmly believe in the utilization of both cultures," he says.

Cinema RAINBOW

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Elle Court, Elle Court, la Banlieue

in colour

Starring:

Martha Keller, Jacques Higelin

Show time : 3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.
Additional show on : Friday & Sunday at 10.30 a.m.



Ray Nielsen examines a small, unfinished totem pole.

Television

Channel 3 & 6 :
6:00 Quran
6:10 Cartoons
6:30 Six million dollar man
8:00 News in Arabic
Channel 3 :
7:30 Special programme on Books Day
8:30 Arabic series
9:10 Wrestling

Channel 6 :
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:30 And mothers makes five
9:00 Men and machine
9:10 The explorers
10:00 News in English
10:15 Hawaii Five-0 (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures :
6.50 Aqaba
8.00 Beirut (MEA)
9.30 Rome
10.00 Cairo
12.00 Cairo (EA)
12.05 London (BA)
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)
14.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)
18.45 Baghdad, Kuwait
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
20.00 Jeddah
20.30 Teheran

Arrivals :
8.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
8.30 Aqaba
11.00 Cairo (EA)
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
13.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
16.30 Cairo
16.40 Paris, Athens
16.45 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
16.55 London
17.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.00 Rome
18.30 Beirut (MEA)

Radio

(On 886 KHZ) :

7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Opera in Germany
15.00 Classical music
15.30 Light Instrumentals
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Music
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Industry and technology
18.45 Music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Almond (Syrian) : 80-120
Almond (local) : 100-140
Almond (dry) : 60-100
Apples (golden) : 120-160
Apples (starken) : 160-200
Bell pepper : 200-240
Bananas : 150-190
Cabbage : 40-55
Cauliflower : 50-90
Carrots (yellow) : 50-75
Cucumbers (small) : 160-200
Cucumbers (large) : 80-120
Eggplant : 100-130
Grape fruit : 40-55
Garlic : 40-60
Lettuce (large) : 60-80
Lettuce (small) : 30-50
Lemon : 70-100
Horse beans : 70-100
Marrow (small) : 80-120
Marrow (large) : 40-60
Orange : 80-110
Onions (dry) : 100-140
Onions (green) : 80-120
Potatoes (Egyptian) : 70-110

Potatoes (local) : 70-110
Peas : 140-180
Spinach : 50-80
Tangarines : 80-100
Tomatoes : 100-150
Turills : 600-900

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors :
Dr. Elias Iskandar : (38477)
Dr. Yousef Is'e's : (38477)
Pharmacies :
Palestine : (25216)
Adnan : (39652)
University : (44554)
Taxis :
Khayyam : (41541)
Firas : (23427)
Asfour : (23230)

Where to lunch and dine Today

CHINESE Restaurant

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STEAKHOUSE

Under new Swedish management — Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table

The Diplomat

Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialities.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel 38569 Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Tonight's TV Features

THE EXPLORERS ROALD AMUNDSEN

The story of ten men and one woman who made remarkable journeys and chronicled them. By 1911 the race for the ultimate goal of exploration, the South Pole, had reached its final round. Against the terrible conditions of Polar travel a Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, was to prove victorious. His competitor, Captain Scott died in the attempt.

HAWAII 5-0

THE WATER FRONT STEAL

The Director of a commercial company accuses Hawaii 5-0 of collusion with gang stealing waterfront warehouses.

Portuguese election campaign off and running

Explosive abortion issue may force Italian elections

ROME, April 3 (R). — Tens of thousands of women marched through Rome today protesting this week's anti-abortion vote in support is essential to keep them in power.

The socialists said they now want a referendum to settle the abortion question. But this was widely interpreted as meaning that they really want elections, as the conservative wing of the Christian Democrat Party is also believed to do.

Greece expresses anxiety over U.S.-Turkish agreement

"It would be desirable to avert an arms race between Greece and Turkey because this entails dangers and drians their economies, Mr. Bitsids said "Greece has neuer stopped to stress for both countries, the necessity of Greek-Turkish friendship."

Spain signs aviation agreement with USSR

He said "Iberia welcomed the air transport agreement because this will bring the two countries closer, but it does not mean that a commercial airline route will be established immediately between the two capitals."

Arabs lift ban on British Leyland

The boycott rules were not based on religious or racial grounds but were directed against the strengthening of Israel's economy, industries and war efforts, he said.

FORMAL WEAR — With the first female cadets scheduled to enter the service academies in the United States this summer, new standard uniforms have been approved for classes, parades, and leisure and social wear. Here is Full Dress Blue for women midshipmen and social wear. Here is the midshipmen at the Naval Academy in Annapolis (Maryland).

AFTER 50 YEARS. — Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomez signs into law on Friday the first democratic constitution that Portugal has had in 50 years. (AP wirephoto).

**-If Turkish representation proportionate
Greeks will bow to
Turkish Cypriot demands**

land, which were handed over today to United Nations representative Javier Perez De Cuellar by

—English football roundup—
Manchester United comes on strong

United and Southampton will clash in the final at Wembley on May 1.

Alan Gowling, the first divisi-

Leeds United maintained their slender hopes with a 2-1 triumph at home over struggling Burnley, and Leeds now has 46 points. Distant sixth in the table is now Tottenham, who moved up by winning a London derby against Arsenal 2-0. Spurs have 40 points.

Soviet U.N. mi protests over P shooting

MOSCOW, April 3 (R). Soviet mission to the U.N. has lodged a strong protest with U.S. mission there over firing at the Soviet build-
ing yesterday, Tass News Agency reported.

In its protest note, the mission stressed that this fourth time shots had been fired at its building, Tass said.

"The USSR mission demands investigation, detention and punishment for the guilty persons in connection with the action to be taken by the USSR government in order to be able to side to avert and prevent similar terrorist actions in the future and to guarantee the security of the USSR mission and its personnel," Tass added.

The mission's note was the first Soviet protest to the anti-Soviet violence and provocations the first of which was made on February 25 at which time the Soviet Embassy in Washington was fired at the home of the Soviet U.N.

Filler: The world's largest company is the Exxon Corporation, with 137,000 employees and assets valued at \$25,070 million as of Jan. 1, 1974.

Hereford gained a 1—1 draw with Port Vale and now leads Division three by five points.

GOOD BUT NOT GREAT. — Crystal Palace's goal keeper makes a diving save, but his team was trod under by Southampton 2-0 Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Lebanese leaders jockey for political power

With opinions for and against

Another possible candidate is Mr. Manuel Younis, 55, a deputy and author of several works on Lebanese politics who once taught in the University of Venezuela.

Mr. Junblatt's demand for the secularisation of the state would give him access to the country's top three posts, from which he is at present barred because he belongs to the wrong sect. He is a Druse.

But no one has yet challenged the existing agreement by proposing a non-Maronite as the next Lebanese president.

Fly the Royal Jet

